

## UNDERWOOD BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Measure Provides for Reduction of Duty on Wool.

## VOTE IN FAVOR OF ONE AMENDMENT

Support Is Given by Twenty-four Republicans, and Only One Democrat Is in Opposition. Final Action Follows Debate of Five Hours.

Washington, June 20.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 221 to 100, to-day passed the Underwood wool tariff revision bill, providing for a reduction of the duty on wool and manufactures of wool. Twenty-four Republicans voted with the Democrats for the passage of the measure, and one Democrat, Representative Francis, of Ohio, voted against it.

Many amendments were offered and voted down, the only one adopted being a slight change in phraseology. Almost five hours were spent by the House in debate, under the five-minute rule. Immediately preceding the final vote, a motion offered by Representative Payne, of New York, that the bill be resubmitted to the Ways and Means Committee, with instructions that it await a report of the tariff board on the woolen inquiry before making any report on the bill, was lost by a vote of 184 to 111.

Representative Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and in charge of the bill, kept his forces well together in their opposition to all amendments. While some of the Democrats opposed amendments, with one exception they voted with the party when the bill came to passage. Representative Gray, of Indiana, offered an amendment to place raw wool on the free list, instead of 20 per cent. ad valorem, as the bill provides, and to recommit the bill to the committee, with instructions that manufactures of wool be reduced to 20 per cent. ad valorem. This was lost.

Amendments by Murdock. Representative Murdock, one of the Insurgent Republicans, who finally voted for the bill, proposed several amendments placing certain grades of wool on the free list. His purpose in these amendments, he stated, was to give the American people protection from the worsted trust by making free "those articles which enter into the manufacture of trust controlled woolen goods."

Mr. Murdock appealed to Representative Harrison, of New York, a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, and to others of the party who had favored placing wool on the free list, to support him. Mr. Harrison replied that he would "vote for anything which would have placed raw wool on the free list, but his personal desires had prevailed."

After the bill had passed, a message was read from President Taft, in response to a request which had been made for certain information from the tariff board in regard to the woolen inquiry. The message stated that the desired information could not be furnished at this time.

The Republicans who voted for the bill were Representatives Anderson, Anthony, Campbell and Davis, of Minnesota; French, Haugen, Helgesen, Jackson, on the floor; Miller, Moore, Murdock, Nelson, Norris, Rees, Sloan, Stearns, Stephens, of California; Volstead, Woods, of Iowa, and Young, of Kansas.

Terms of Bill. The bill places a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on raw wool imported as against an average duty of a little more than 44 per cent. ad valorem under the present law. On partly manufactured wool and on products manufactured in whole or in part from wool, the average duty under the proposed law would be about 12.5 per cent. ad valorem, as compared with the present average ad valorem duty of more than 90 per cent. The Ways and Means Committee has estimated that the bill would reduce the annual revenue under the woolen schedule of the tariff by a little more than \$7,700,000.

The bill prescribes that it shall take effect January 1 next, but it is not certain that anything will pass the Senate at this session.

Not Ready to Report. Washington, June 20.—In a special message to the House of Representatives to-day, President Taft stated that the tariff board would not be ready to submit a comprehensive report on wool and cotton schedules of the tariff law until December 1 next. He declared the board was instructed when appointed April last to be ready to report in December, and that in the meantime it was not in a position to submit anything except some figures already sent to the House Ways and Means Committee.

The President's message was called out by a House resolution requiring him to transmit a report relating to wool and the manufactures of wool.

Mr. Taft included in his message a statement from the tariff board as to the status of its inquiry, and also a statement by a committee of the National Tariff Commission Association, which recently conducted an investigation of the methods of the tariff board. This report was highly commensurate of the board's work.

President Taft said he transmitted the House resolution to the board, which, in reply, prepared a statement enclosed.

In this statement the board said that statistics compiled by it from the latest available foreign and domestic sources covering the production, distribution and consumption of raw wools and woolen manufactures had already been transmitted, on request, to the Ways and Means Committee of the House and used by it.

The board declares it is conducting an inquiry which involves original re-

## DEFENDS COURSE OF HIS FATHER

Young Havemeyer Upholds Every Action of "Sugar King."

## TELLS OF PLANS TO FIGHT TRUST

Declares First Combination Was Formed From Philanthropic Motives and to Preserve Properties Which Were Practically "Busted."

Washington, June 20.—The consolidation of the National, the New York and the Yonkers Refining Companies into the National Sugar Refining Company, of New Jersey, was effected by the late President Henry O. Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining Company, as "an act of philanthropy," according to his son, Horace Havemeyer, who testified to-day before the House special committee on the investigation of the so-called sugar trust affairs. Mr. Havemeyer, who will continue his story of sugar corporation coups to-morrow, said that his father saw that the three companies were practically "busted," that they were about on their "last legs," and "he saw himself in a position where he could either bust all in, and he took them all in." The witness said that his father's purpose in this combination was to preserve the properties and their stockholders, and make their operations a success.

"I got that evidence from my aunt, Mrs. S. T. Peters, who was a very close associate of his, and about the only person to whom he talked, except my mother, in regard to business matters." The witness said he thought his father's original intention was to sell this \$10,000,000 National common stock to the American, making it a part of the American, but he was advised by John D. Johnson, of Philadelphia, that "it was not only improper, but possibly illegal."

Mr. Havemeyer said that he did not think his father went in and out of the sugar market.

With all the frankness of youth, Horace Havemeyer, the twenty-year-old son of the late sugar king, told of his plans to fight the so-called trust that his father built up. Accordingly, the young sugar man defended every action of his father, and scored those who to-day would condemn him.

In brief the plan of Mr. Havemeyer is to procure from the courts the right to vote the \$10,000,000 worth of common stock in the National Sugar Refining Company, now in the name of the late President, and then, by the use of the courts, to make a majority interest, and then to manage the company in opposition to the American Sugar Refining Company.

"I want to make a career for myself," declared the young millionaire, "I have no interest in the American Company and no sympathy with those who are running it."

Then he went over many matters in the record of his father, defending his action always, and now and then expressing his idea that a combination of commercial concerns was a "good thing," and that the industrial advancement of the United States was due to "trusts."

Philanthropic Motives. Mr. Havemeyer declared it as his belief that his father acted from philanthropic motives in organizing the first sugar combination in 1837.

"He told my aunt," he said, "that the companies would either go 'busted' or be taken into a combination."

The reason his father sold his holdings in the American Sugar Refining Company when he was president, the son said, was because he did not want any one to say he was managing the American for his personal benefit.

"About the only person father talked affairs with was my mother or my aunt. Once a man—I think his name was White—said father was managing the company for his personal benefit. It made him so sick he decided to get rid of his stock. He did get \$100,000 salary as president, but he was the only man that ever succeeded in running the American, and they haven't had one like him since."

Mr. Havemeyer declared the combination of three companies into the National Sugar Refining Company had the effect of increasing trade.

"And decreasing competition?" suggested Chairman Hardwick.

"No," corrected Mr. Havemeyer, "the production of the National has been 100 per cent. greater than that of the three separate companies."

Able to Compete Harder. "Oh, I will admit that competition was reduced," added the witness a moment later. "But through the National, these properties were put upon their feet, and made able to compete harder with outside companies."

Representative Sulzer suggested that if the witness gained control of the National he might want to combine with the American.

"No, I want to have a say about my own affairs, and if I did that I know I could not," was the reply.

Mr. Havemeyer's examination will be continued to-morrow.

The subpoena of the House was today sent to the United States marshal at Salt Lake City to be served on Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon Church, requiring his presence before the committee.

Many Killed in Election Riot. Vienna, June 20.—It is now known that eighteen persons were killed, and 62 severely injured, some of them fatally, when troops fired a volley into a crowd of election rioters at Drohobycz yesterday.

## WILL NEGLECT NO LINE OF DEFENSE

Course of Attorney Shows Intention of Lorimer.

## COMMITTEE BEGINS ITS SECOND PROBE

C. H. McCormick, of International Harvester Company, Is First Witness, and His Evidence Furnishes Principal Allegation Upon Which Case Is Reopened.

Washington, June 20.—Through its first witness, Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, president of the International Harvester Company, the Senate Lorimer investigating committee succeeded to-day in introducing into its record the principal allegation upon which the Senate was induced to reopen the case against the Illinois Senator. It is to Clarence Funk, the manager of the Harvester Company, that Edward Hines is alleged to have made the request for a contribution of \$10,000 as part of a fund of \$100,000, to be raised in Lorimer's behalf.

Mr. McCormick said Funk told him of this proposition, and also said that he had refused, and by his refusal had won his (McCormick's) commendation. Mr. McCormick said further that the Harvester Company had made it a practice to hold aloof from politics, and to avoid efforts to influence legislation.

Taking this as a clue, the counsel for Senator Lorimer sought to show that in many States the company had made an effort to prevent the passage of bills considered objectionable to it. The witness admitted that the company had made opposition to legislation providing for the manufacture of binding twine in prisons.

Represented by Hynes. For the day, Mr. Lorimer was represented by William J. Hynes, of Chicago, whose primary purpose in attending the meeting is to represent Edward Hines, the Chicago lumberman, whose name has been brought into the case as that of the originator of the alleged fund of \$100,000 in Lorimer's interest. In view of the absence of Judge Elbridge G. Haney, Mr. Lorimer's personal counsel, the committee permitted Mr. Hynes to represent the Senator at to-day's hearing.

By his course Mr. Hynes made it clear that it is the intention of Mr. Lorimer to neglect no line of defense. Although Mr. McCormick's testimony against the accused Senator was of hearsay character only, the attorney sought by every means in his power to break it down. The evident motive was to show a general motive for the opposition to Mr. Lorimer, and to connect the Harvester Company with it.

Little interest was manifested in the proceedings. Among the onlookers were former Senator Hopkins, whom Mr. Lorimer succeeded, and Manager Keeley, of the Chicago Tribune, which published the first charges of immorality in Lorimer's election. They were in consultation with the committee after the hearing adjourned. All the members of the committee, except Senator Lea, was in attendance, and he was detained by his wife's illness. The committee will meet next at 1 P. M. Thursday.

Responsible Only to Senate. The inquiry is in the hands of a select committee of the Senate of eight members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but notwithstanding the relations of the members to that committee, this organization will be entirely independent of it. Having been directly authorized by the Senate, the committee will be responsible only to that body. It is in no sense a subcommittee.

Of the eight members of the special committee, four—Messrs. Dillingham, of Vermont; Gamble, of South Dakota; Jones, of Washington, and Kenyon, of Iowa—are Republicans, and four—Messrs. Johnston, of Alabama; Fletcher, of Florida; Kern, of Indiana, and Lea, of Tennessee—are Democrats. The members are supposed also to be divided evenly for and against Lorimer, but all, of course, realize that they are to act as judges, and that therefore they must enter upon their duties unprejudiced and without conviction if the evidence should be of a convincing character in the direction opposed to their views.

The members classed as favorable to Lorimer are Dillingham, Gamble, Johnston and Fletcher, two Republicans and two Democrats, and those against him, Jones, Kenyon, Kern and Lea, two Republicans and two Democrats. All of the pro-Lorimer men were members of the last Congress and cast their votes for the Illinois Senator in the investigation made by that Congress.

Three New Members. Senator Jones is the only anti-Lorimer man who had an opportunity to vote on the previous roll call. Messrs. Kenyon, Kern and Lea are all new men, but they have made open expression of their conviction that the facts in the case are sufficiently against Mr. Lorimer to justify his expulsion from the Senate.

The committee will have the assistance of John H. Marble, an attorney for the International Commerce Commission, and of John J. Healy, who acted for the Illinois Senate committee in the same capacity. Former Judge Elbridge Haney, of Chicago, will be counselor for Mr. Lorimer, as he was in the previous inquiry.

The inquiry was conducted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, without the assistance of special counsel.

There are many notables striving to reach the century mark, and in next Sunday's Times-Dispatch John Elfreth Watkins will tell of some of the famous men who have announced that they will live 100 years, and how they expect to win the race. In this article Edison's novel theories are shown, and the long life of George Copeland, at the present time, is discussed. Dr. Wiley and others are considered.

Live for 100 Years.

## Rear Turret and Guns of the Maine



## WRECK OF MAINE FURTHER EXPOSED

Every Inch Shows Evidence of Appalling Character of Explosion.

## WATER LEVEL NOW 15 FEET

Deck Abreast Engine Room on Port Side Greatly Bulged Up.

Havana, June 20.—The skeleton of the Maine, coral encumbered, and swarming with grimy workmen engaged in cleaning the upper works and exploring as far as possible the exposed interior spaces, stood spectre-like this morning above the great slimy pool within the cofferdam, when the water level was reduced to fifteen feet. One additional foot had been pumped out during the night. Small as it was, the reduction served to reveal a large area hitherto entirely submerged; every additional inch discloses more terrible evidence of the appalling character of the explosion.

All attempts to study or identify any of the portions of the great ragged mass of unheaved steel work, once the massive bow of the battleship, it appears, will be absolutely futile until all is completely exposed. The lowering of the water below the level of the spar deck, amidsthips, shows the deck abreast the engine room on the port side greatly bulged up, under which the whole side of the ship appears to have been blown up.

Defy Identification. Protruding from this aperture are twisted masses of steel, apparently steam pipes, and other appurtenances of the main engines, but all so distorted and corroded as to defy identification for the present.

During exploration of the stern superstructure to-day the searchers found an ivory-hilted sabre in a fair state of preservation. It doubtless belonged to Lieutenant, now Major, Albertus W. Cullin, the officer in command of the ship's marine guard, and recently commanding the expeditionary brigade of marines at Guantanamo. They also found in the captain's cabin a small compass, much corroded, a bottle of bay rum, perfectly preserved, small toilet articles and a quantity of chinaware, belonging to the ward room and officers' staterooms.

## COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED

Pleads Guilty in Federal Court and Gets 12 Years in Penitentiary. Cleveland, O., June 20.—Miles Mandich, said by United States Secret Service officers to be one of the shrewdest counterfeiters in the country, pleaded guilty during his trial on a charge of counterfeiting, in the Federal court here to-day. He was sentenced to serve twelve years in the Leavenworth, Kan., prison.

Mandich was charged with raising \$10 and \$20 bills to 100 and \$200 bills. At the conclusion of his sentence he will be deported to Hungary, his native country.

## HENWOOD TRIAL BEGINS

Must Answer to Charge of Killing George Copeland. Denver, Col., June 20.—The trial of Frank Henwood, of New York, for the killing of George Copeland, at the Brown Palace Hotel, in Denver, on May 24, began in the West Side Court, where the witness shot Copeland, endeavoring to shoot S. L. Von Phul, the St. Louis balloonist, whom he also fatally wounded in the same affair. The present trial, however, relates only to the killing of Copeland.

Live for 100 Years.

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## STRIKE OF SEAMEN COMES TO AN END

Differences Adjusted at Conference Between Union and Company Officials.

## BOTH MAKE CONCESSIONS

Settlement Follows Day of Disorders Along the Water Front.

New York, June 20.—The differences between the coastwise steamship companies and their seamen were adjusted to-night, bringing to an end the strike against the Morgan Line, and averting a threatening general strike of the coastwise seamen. The agreement was reached at a conference of company officials, and representatives of the union to-night.

H. P. Griffen, vice-president of the International Seamen's Union, who issued a statement, said there had been concessions on both sides, but that the various steamship companies had in the main met the demands of the men, and only minor details remain to be adjusted.

Up to midnight no statement on the result of the conference had been made in behalf of the companies. Following a day of disorders along the water front, where several parties of strikebreakers were attacked by mobs, it had been announced by the union officials that a general strike would be called to-morrow unless an agreement with the companies was reached before midnight to-night.

Boatmen were threatening to join the strike movement, and the disposition of the crowds along the water front was becoming uglier as the strike progressed.

The strike against the Morgan Line was declared last Friday night. Several hundred men walked out the following day, and the company has had considerable difficulty since in manning its liners and freighters.

## MESSAGE TO MEXICO

Former President Diaz Sends Words of Good Will and Peace. Havre, France, June 20.—"I desire with all my heart that the revolution may succeed, so that the people of Mexico may suffer the least possible. That is my feeling of peace at this moment. I love this Mexico, which I have built up by years of faithful toil, and I wish it to endure in peace."

This was the message of good will and peace from President Diaz, who arrived here to-day aboard the steamer Ypiranga, wishes the Associated Press to convey to the Mexican people. He declared, however, that he could not predict the result of the Mexican revolution. General Diaz could not say whether or not he would return to Mexico, but he said he would return to his home in Mexico, where he was officially received on behalf of France.

He left this evening for Paris, from whence he probably will go to Switzerland. General Diaz had not the slightest feeling against the United States, which country, he said, did its best to prevent complications in Mexico.

General Diaz said he wished to deny that he made the statement while at Vigo attributed to him by the Paris Temps, that the Mexican revolutionists had already squandered \$31,000,000 of the Treasury reserve fund.

MANIFESTO TO ALL NATIONS

Portuguese Government Attempts to Stem "Terrifying Reports."

Washington, D. C., June 20.—In support of their newly-founded republic, and in an attempt to stem the "terrifying reports" put afloat by its enemies, the Portuguese Government has issued a manifesto. Reference is made to the circulation of "malicious rumors" calculated to paralyze trade, and a balance sheet of the operations of the Portuguese Treasury is attached to demonstrate the soundness of the new government.

## MAKES NEW YORK STOP-OVER POINT

President Taft Spends Night in Gotham, on His Way to New Haven.

## GUEST AT BROTHER'S HOME

Will Visit Massachusetts and Rhode Island Before Returning to Washington.

New York, June 20.—Broadway's bright lights, theatrical and otherwise, shone their brightest to-night for President Taft, who made New York a stopover point on his way to New Haven to attend the Yale commencement exercises.

The President arrived from Washington early this evening, and was driven to the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Horace D. Taft, of Watertown, Conn., and by his younger son, Charles, and Secretary Hillis and Major Butt, his military aide.

To-night the Taft party attended the theatre. Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft and Attorney-General Wickham accompanied the President.

Mr. Taft spent the night at the Henry W. Taft home. He will leave early to-morrow for New Haven to attend the commencement and a meeting of the Yale corporation.

Thursday night the President will speak at the New York Bankers' Association, and the Canadian Club of New York at Manhattan Beach. Sailing from New York, he will go to Fall River, Mass., where Friday afternoon he will make an address at the two hundredth anniversary celebration of the New England cotton industry.

Friday night the President will be the guest of the Conservative Club, at Providence, R. I., leaving later aboard the Mayflower for New York on his way back to Washington.

## WILL VISIT AMERICA

First Chinese Warship Will Reach New York Next Month. Indianapolis, Ind., June 20.—Arrangements for President Taft's visit to this city July 3 and 4 were completed to-day. The President will come here from Marion, Ind., the night of July 3, and will be the guest of former Vice-President Fairbanks.

On the morning of the Fourth President Taft will review a "Sane Fourth" parade, and attend a reception of the Marion Club. After a luncheon at the Fairbanks home, Mr. Taft will award prizes for the parade at the Washington Street ball park, and will go from there to the State fair grounds, where he will witness a head-on collision between locomotives, horse races and balloon ascensions.

The Marion Club will give a banquet in the evening at which the President will speak. He will depart from Indianapolis at 10:45 o'clock that night.

ON ITS FINAL PASSAGE

Wisconsin Legislature Calls for Investigation of Stephenson Nomination.

Madison, Wis., June 20.—The Assembly to-day gave final passage to a resolution calling upon the United States Senate to investigate the nomination in the campaign of 1908 of Senator Isaac Stephenson for United States Senator, and his election by the Legislature of 1909. Only the formality of sending the resolution now remains before it can be forwarded to Washington.

## ROYAL GUESTS ENTERTAINED BY KING AND QUEEN

Scene of Imperial Grandeur at Banquet in Palace.

## GOLD PLATE USED; WORTH \$15,000,000

Representatives of Foreign Nations and Royalty Later Attend Shakespearean Ball at Albert Hall—Full Dress Rehearsal of Coronation Festivities Is Held.

London, June 20.—The most regal banquet palace of King or Emperor ever witnessed, and a gorgeous Shakespearean ball, under the auspices of noted society leaders, set forth as shining features of the second day of coronation week. The banquet in Buckingham Palace to-night was a scene of imperial grandeur, so far as the assembly of royal and eminent personages, the setting of costly materials, and beautiful decorations could combine to make it.

The King and Queen entertained the visiting and English royalties, all the special foreign delegations, the foreign ambassadors and ministers, the officers of state and the household, the members of the Cabinet and former Cabinet members, the heads of the church and judiciary and of the army and navy.

The two large apartments in the house, the ballroom and the picture gallery which adjoin, were utilized as a banquet hall. On the tables was displayed the royal gold plate, used only on historic occasions, the cost of which is estimated at \$15,000,000, and the most part was collected in the reigns of the four Georges, and the principal piece is a massive peacock, captured in one of the Indian wars, whose tail is studded with diamonds. Cut-glass, worth a fortune, ivory decanters, hundreds of years old, and old wine, dating back more than a century were on the board.

The gallery holds more than 800 pictures. The decorations of both rooms are largely gilt, and this background was embellished with banks of palms and giant lilies, while orchids, roses and ferns were stacked on the tables. Yeomen of the guard ranged about the walls, and all the diners wore their richest uniforms, decorations, gowns and jewels.

Elaborately Decorated. The Shakespearean ball was held in Albert Hall, which was elaborately decorated. The dancers numbered thousands, while 400 boxes were occupied by the representatives of foreign nations, and the most prominent of the British officials. As many as twenty-nine quadrilles were danced simultaneously, the participants representing groups of characters from Shakespeare's plays.

Leading actors and actresses took part in these quadrilles, along with the leaders of the smart set. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Prince and Princess Victoria of Batavia, Prince Alexander of Teck, Prince Henry of Prussia and the Princess, the German Crown Prince Frederick William and the Crown Princess, the Turkish, Russian, Austrian, Japanese, Greek, Danish and American representatives were present.

These functions were only part of the day's events. In the morning the King received most of the foreign envoys formally. In the afternoon, with the Queen, he went through a rehearsal of the coronation at the abbey, and later gave a special audience to John Hays Hammond, who presented to His Majesty a letter from President Taft wishing the King a long life and reign. The King also received the Chinese, Japanese, Turkish and Persian envoys, who presented decorations from their sovereigns.

The other important events of the day included luncheons to the Dominion premiers and mayors, a party by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and a review of the colonial troops by War Secretary Haldane.

The summer is a perfect summer day, and the population is thronged as nearly to carnival spirit as Englishmen ever could be. Countless electric globes, arranged into various designs, illuminate the streets, which from curb to curb are filled with hundreds of thousands of people.

As the outcome of an appeal by the Duke of Devonshire to "the gentlemen of England" to realize at this time their responsibilities to the empire, a meeting was held to-night in Queens Hall. Patriotic speeches were made and a message of loyalty was sent to the King.

One of the most interesting features of the coronation is a compact by the established and free churches for joint services in many cities. This is the first time that the two bodies have united on such a scale for any purpose.

Much attention is being paid to the officers and men of the American battleship Delaware, which is now anchored with the other foreign warships at Spithead. Captain Charles A. Gove and the six senior officers of the Delaware will come to London to-morrow, as the guests of the admiralty to attend the coronation. Captain Gove will be given a place in the Abbey while the other officers will have seats in the admiralty stand to view the procession. During their stay in London they will be at the Naval College at Greenwich. An extensive series of entertainments has been arranged for the days following the coronation, including athletic sports, theatre parties, garden parties, banquets and motor rides.

The scheme of decoration of Strat-

Entertainment